2018 CERTIFICATION

2019 APR 30 AM 8: 28

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

SUNRISE UTILITY ASSOCIATION INC

Public Water System Name

0180013

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

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	Customers were	e informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach c	opy of publication, wate	er bill or other)
		☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy	of advertisement)	
		☑ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the	address below)	
		☑ Other Website and Posted in the Office	(Water Bills)	Posted in Office)
	Date(s) custon	mers were informed: 4 / 19 /2019		/ 24 /2019
		ributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct	-	fy other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/l	Distributed: / /		
	CCR was distri	buted by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed:/	/ 2019
		☐ As a URL		_ (Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment		
		☐ As text within the body of the email messa	age	
	CCR was publi	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publis	shed CCR <u>or</u> proof of pu	ıblication)
	Name of New	/spaper:		
	Date Publishe	ed:/		
	CCR was poste	d in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted:_	/ / 2019
	CCR was poste	d on a publicly accessible internet site at the following	llowing address:	
		http://sunrisewater.org/assets	/file/sunrise2018.pdf	_(Provide Direct URL)
I her above and c	e and that Lused di	CCR has been distributed to the customers of this partibution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further distinct with the water quality monitoring data provided to blic Water Supply	certify that the information	included in this CCR is true
Ad	lele Malon	e / Office Manager	4/24/19	
Nam	ne/Title (Board Pres	sident, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)		Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

ECTIVED-WATE SUPPLY

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. PWS# 0180013 April 2019

2019 APR 30 AM 8: 28

We're pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details regarding the quality of your drinking water and show our efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Lower and Middle Catahoula Aquifer. In this report, you will see a snapshot of last year's water quality which is regulated by Mississippi State Department of Health. We are committed to providing a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to our customers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water, please contact Mason Lovett at (601) 549-2987 or (601) 582-9354. We want our valued customers to be informed about the water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our monthly meetings, usually held the second Thursday of each month. You may also attend our annual meeting which is held on the second Friday in April at 7:00 p.m. at the Sunrise Volunteer Fire Department.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions in the table below:

	T				
Term	Definition				
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water				
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)				
NA	NA: not applicable				
ND	ND: Not detected				
NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					
mportant Drinking	Water Definitions				
Term	Definition				
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.				
MGL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.				
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.				
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.				
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.				
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated				
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level				



	MCLG				ange	Sample	3 000		2019 APR 30 AM 8: 28
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Wate		High	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Violation		Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection	n By-Prod	ucts					N#I		
(There is convincing evider	nce that a	ddition o	of a di	sinfect	ant is n	ecessar	y for con	trol of micro	obial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.9	1.9	2018	No	Water add	ditive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4.38	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants	W. The L	silve s	7			0.1	Ø ""		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.033	8 .32	.338	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.2	1.5	2.2	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.903	.86	.903	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Contaminants		MCLG	AL		Sample Date	Exce	imples eeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants			HIST.			N WAN			
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	.4	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants		1			R.				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0	15	1	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Sunrise Utility Association is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of .6 - 1.2 ppm was 78%.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All source of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information please contact: Mason Lovett

684 Sunrise Rd Petal, MS 39465

Phone: 601-549-2987 or 601-582-9354

Note: This report is available in our office at 465 Batson Rd. in Petal and also on our website: www.sunrisewater.org for your convenience.

PECEIVED-WATER GUPPLY

03/25 04/23

METER READINGS

CURRENT 7241 PREVIOUS 11 USED

WTR	13.00
TAX	.91
NET DUE >>>	13.91
SAVE THIS >>	1.49
GROSS DUE >>	15.40

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

SUNRISE UTILITY ASSOC., IN2019 APR 30 HE AM 8: 28 465 BATS IN RD. PETAL, MS 39465 PHONE: 582-9354

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT:

100	ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE NET AMOUNT	05/22/2019 LATE FEE	GROSS AMOUNT
1	13.91	1.49	15.40

assets/file/sunrise/2018.pdf

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

050197600

AAA HOMES OF MS LLC

PO BOX 307

HATTIESBURG MS 39403-0307

SUNRISE UTILITY ASSOCIATION

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CCR)

COPIES AVAILABLE IN OUR OFFICE: 465 Batson Rd
Petal, MS 39465

OR

ON OUR WEBSITE: www.sunrisewater.org/

Posted: 4/24/19